

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 175 724

SE 028 807

AUTHOR King, Merlien W.
TITLE Endangered Species of Florida Coloring Book.
INSTITUTION Florida Audubon Society, Maitland.
SPONS AGENCY Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Office
of Environmental Education.
PUB DATE 75
GRANT G007407881
NOTE 34p.: For related documents, see SE 028 808-810
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Art Education; Botany; *Conservation (Environment);
Conservation Education; Ecology; *Environment;
*Environmental Education; *Natural Resources; *Plant
Identification; Science Education; *Wildlife
Management; Zoology
IDENTIFIERS *Endangered Species: Florida

ABSTRACT

This coloring book portrays endangered animal and plant species of Florida in their natural environment. Each picture is to be colored by the student. On the back of each page bearing the picture to be colored is a description of the animal or plant, its preferred habitat, and the reason the animal or plant is endangered.
(RE)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

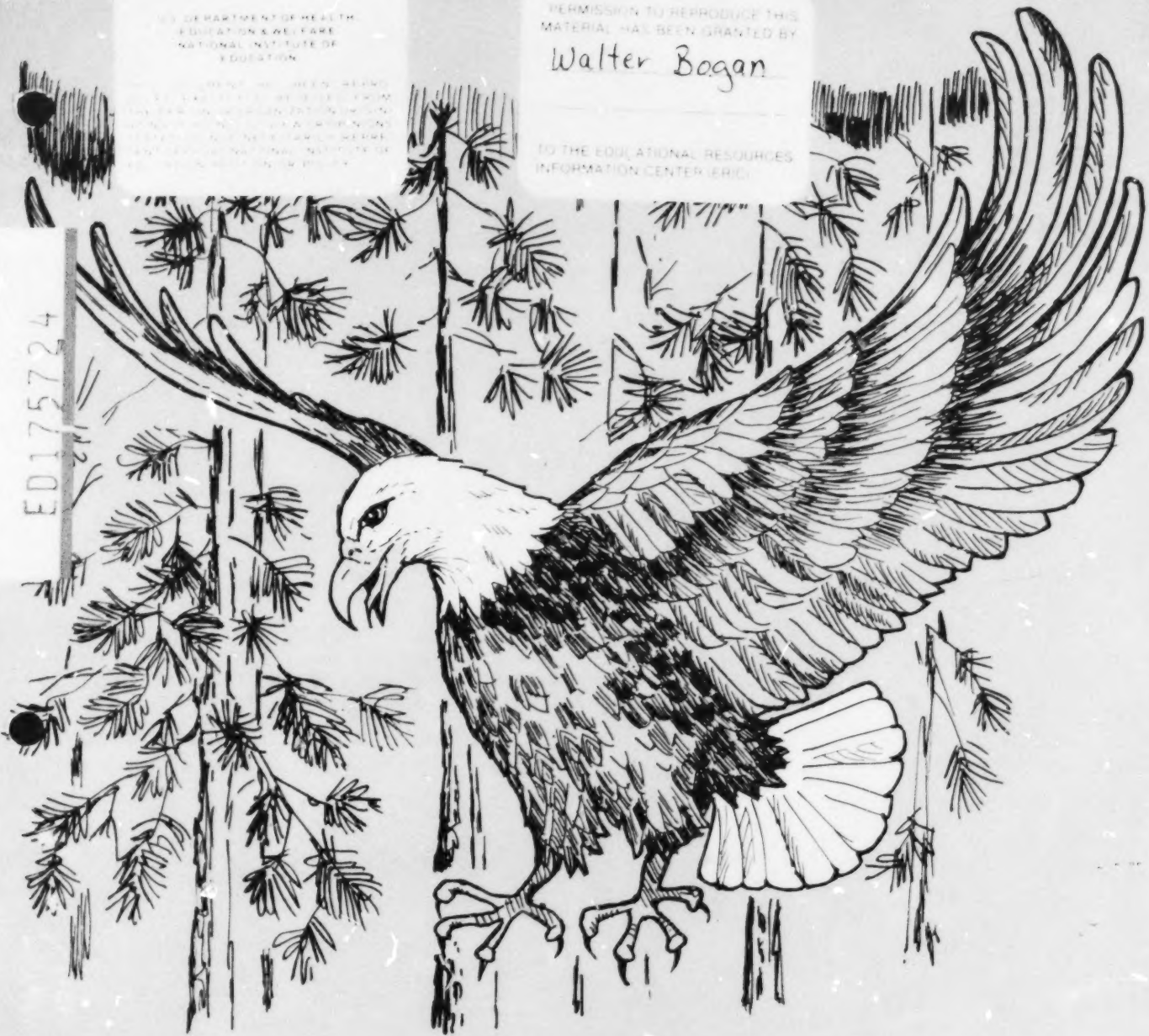
74-7881

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS
MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Walter Bogan

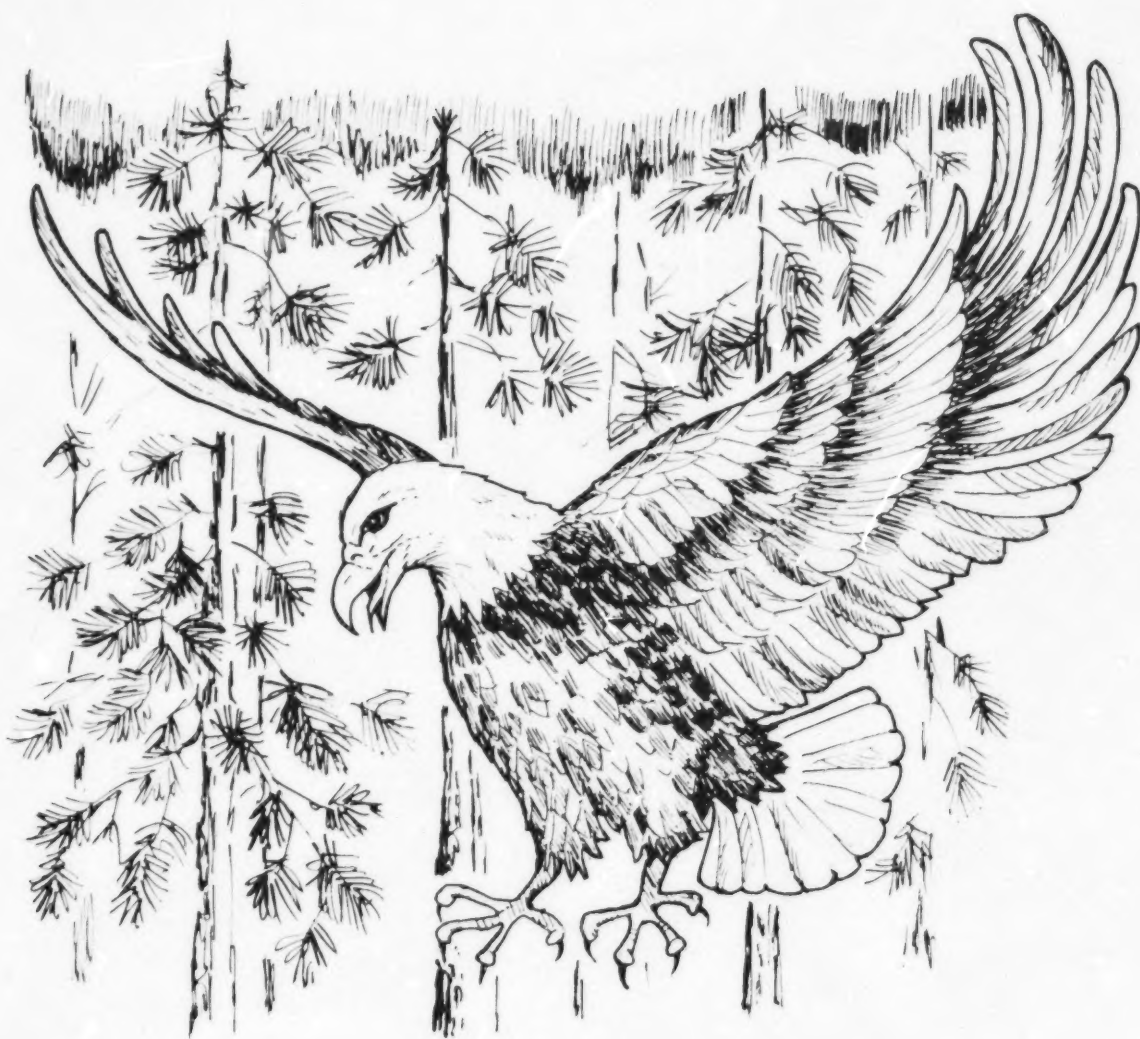
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)



ENDANGERED SPECIES OF FLORIDA

Coloring Book

Environmental Education Division
of Florida Audubon Society



ENDANGERED SPECIES OF FLORIDA Coloring Book

Written and Illustrated by Merlien W. King

Edited by Carla Palmer

Environmental Education Division
of Florida Audubon Society

TO THE READER

The information describing each plant or animal in this book is on the back of each picture. If you decide to remove a picture you have colored, you will always have the plant or animal's story with it.



BROWN PELICAN

Brown Pelican

This is an adult Brown Pelican and its young.

The pelican is a large brown seashore bird with white on its head. It has a big skin pouch along the bottom of its bill to catch and hold fish which is its main food. The mangrove trees along Florida's coasts are where the bird builds its nest of sticks and grasses.

People are destroying the mangrove areas and leaving the pelicans few places to nest. Pesticides are poisons used by us, and they are causing the pelicans to lay eggs with soft shells. When the parent bird sits on the nest, the eggs break, and there can be no baby pelicans that season.



Dancing-Lady Orchid

This is the Dancing-Lady Orchid. It can have blossoms of pale pink, red, brown, or yellow. They are clustered at the end of a long, slender, bobbing stem. The large petal at the bottom of the flower looks like a ladies skirt. So when the flowers move about they look very much like little dancing ladies.

This orchid can grow in trees or on the ground.

Collectors and land clearing have caused this plant to be endangered.



WOOD IBIS

Wood Ibis

This tall swamp bird is the Wood Ibis, sometimes called the Wood Stork. It is mostly white with black feathers along the bottom of its wings. The Ibis builds its nest of sticks in the Florida swamps. Fish, crawfish, and small water snakes are its dinner, which it catches by stirring up the water with its feet while walking. The Wood Ibis does not have much nesting room left. People wanting to drain the swamps so they can live there spell trouble for this bird.

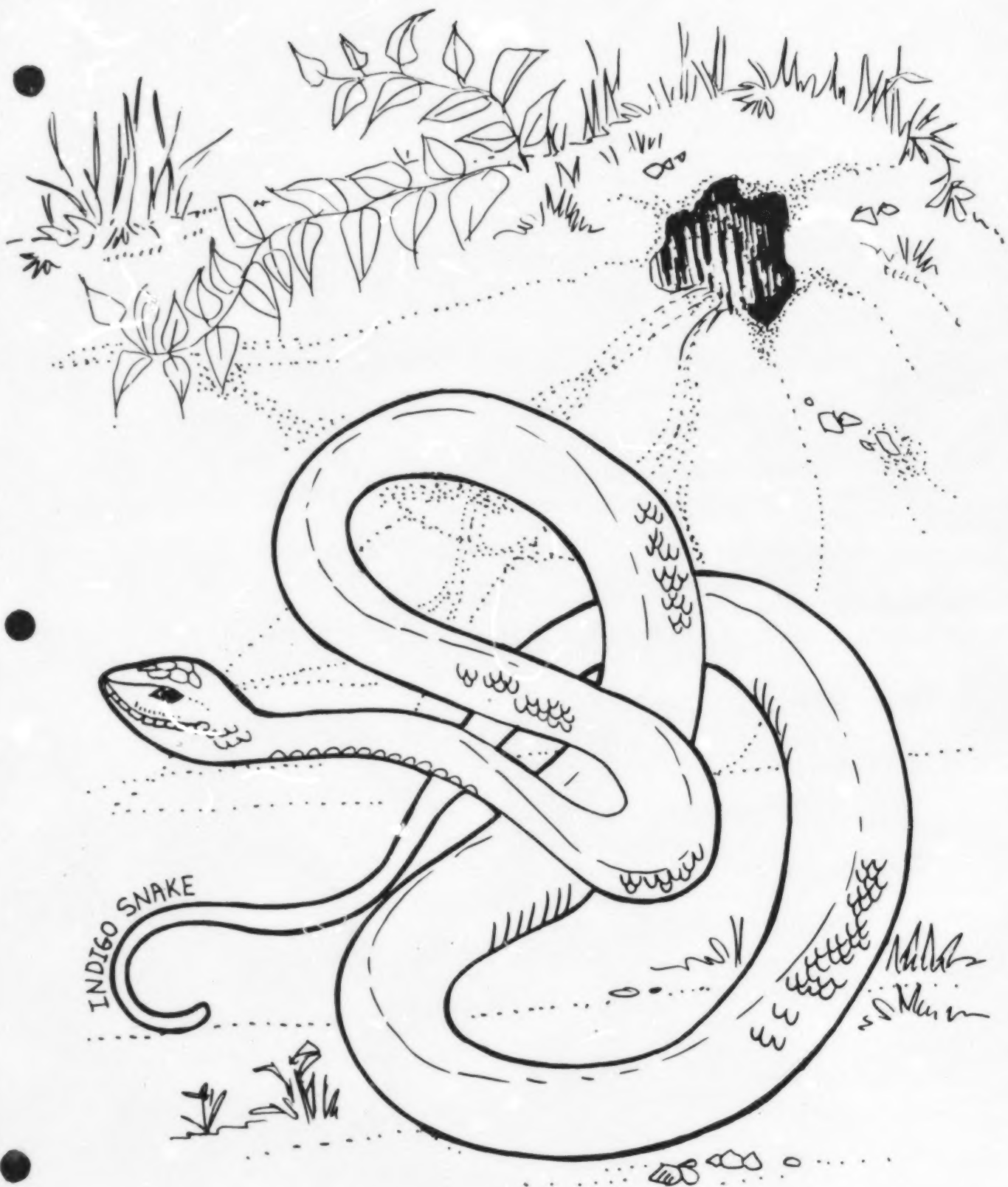


White-top Pitcher-Plant

This is the White Top Pitcher-Plant. It has leaves that are white with reddish-purple lines in them and a reddish-purple blossom. This is an unusual plant because it eats insects that fall into its hollow trumpet-like leaves.

The pitcher-plant grows only in bogs. These wet areas have been drained to allow people to build houses and farms. People also pick this plant for its beauty.

People have caused this plant to be endangered by changing its habitat and by removing it from its habitat.

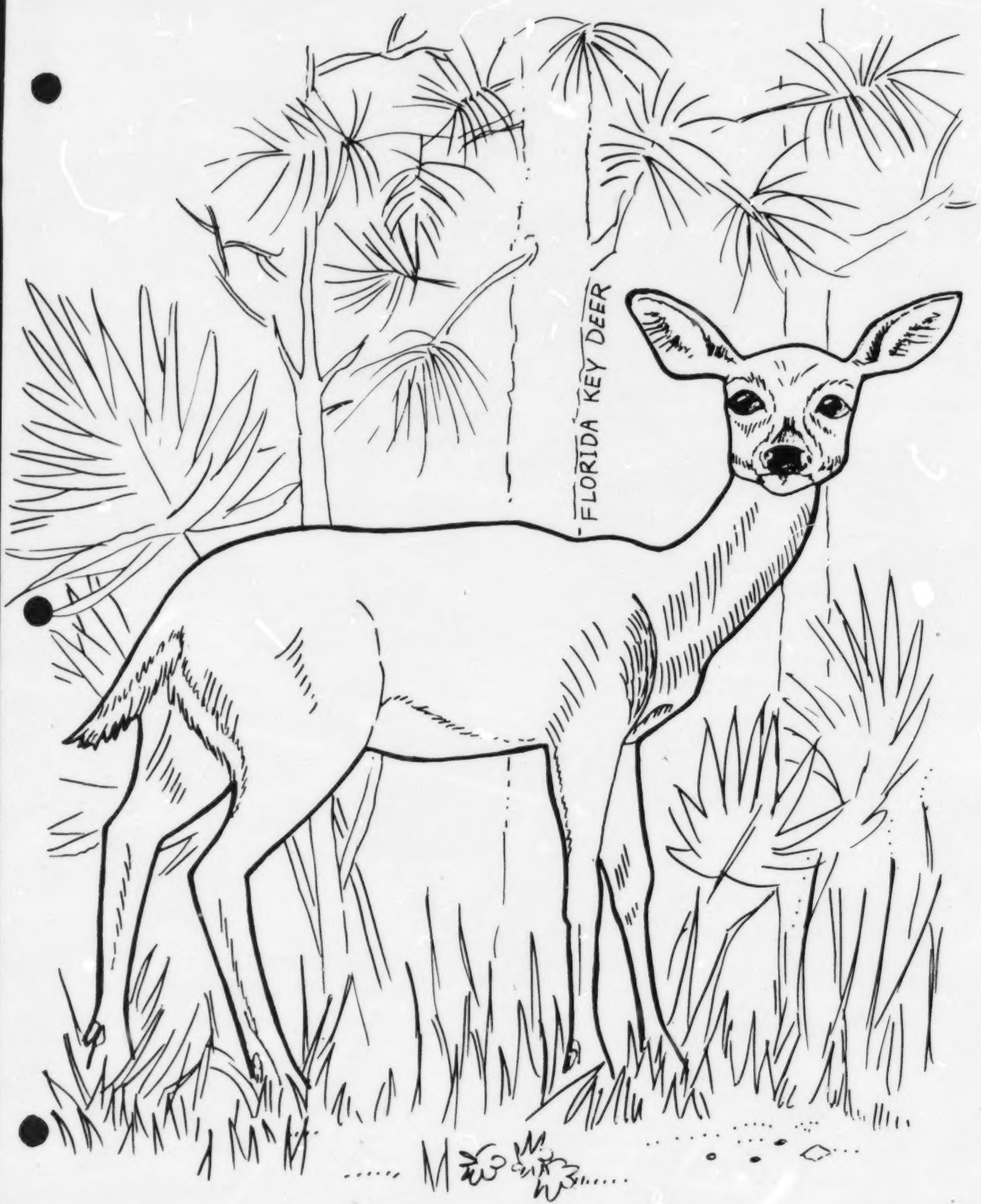


INDIGO SNAKE

M. J. M. M.

Indigo Snake

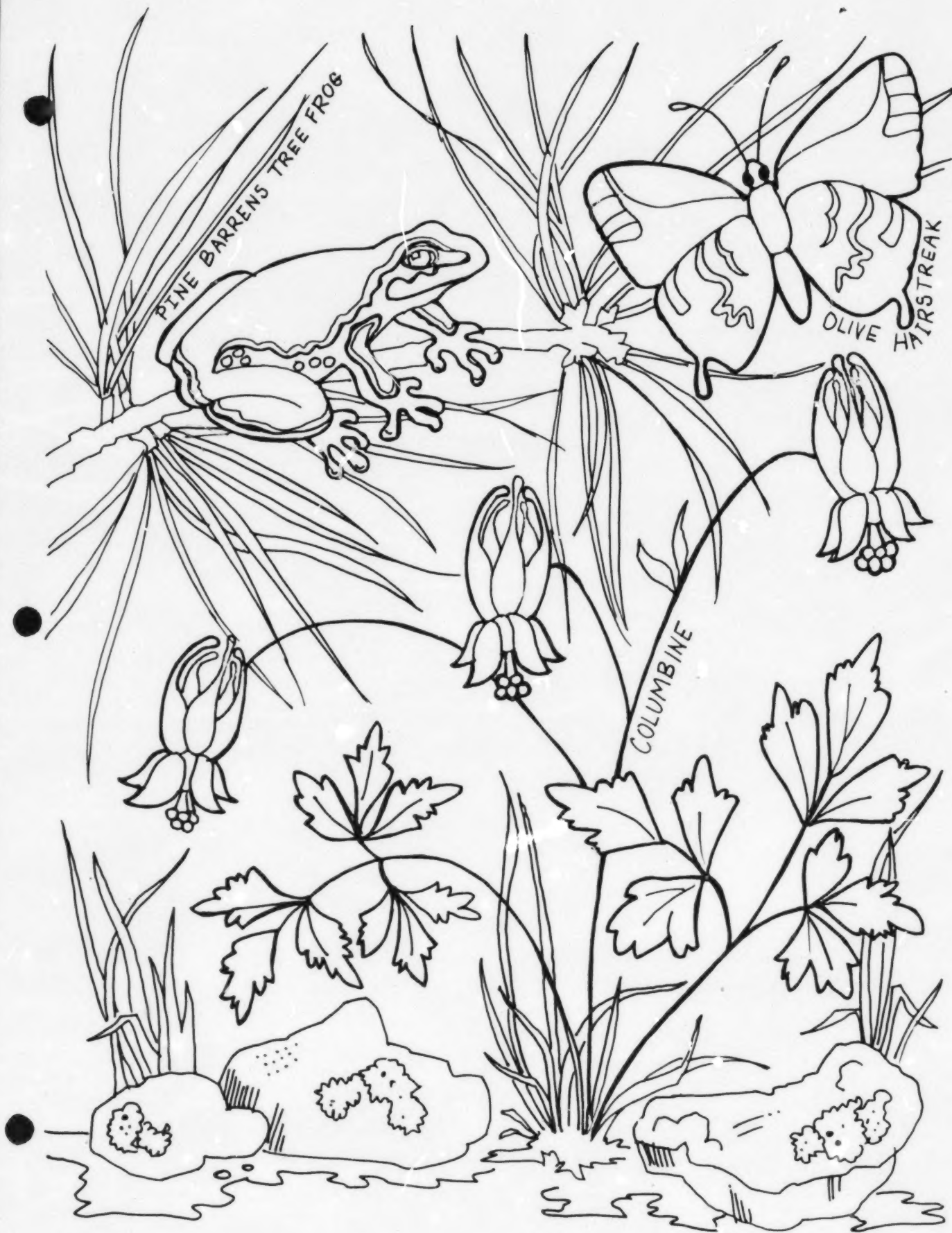
This is the gentle Indigo Snake. It is a very beautiful, shiny blue-black color. This snake eats rabbits, rats, mice, salamanders and sometimes rattlesnakes! A diet of this kind helps control the animal population. People have caused the Indigo Snake to be in danger because they like to collect it for its beauty. This snake is harmless and likes to live in the wild. The spread of people to every corner of Florida is leaving it very few places to live.



Florida Key Deer

This is the Florida Key Deer. It stands only 25 to 30 inches high and is the smallest deer in North America. Light brown is the color on most of its body, with a few white areas on its underside, tail and face.

This little deer lives mainly on Big Pine Key. It has been pushed farther and farther south to this small island. People live nearly everywhere in Florida now and the Big Pine Key is one of the few places left for the Key Deer to live. Many deer are killed on roads by people too. There is a Key Deer Refuge on Big Pine Key where the deer are protected.



Pine Barrens Tree Frog

This is the Pine Barrens Tree Frog. It has a green body with a plum-colored stripe along its sides and yellow-orange spots on its bottom. Very little is known about this small animal because it is so rare. It stays away from where people live and is not often seen. If we build too many houses, roads or buildings where this frog is, we may never learn about the way it lives.

Olive Hairstreak

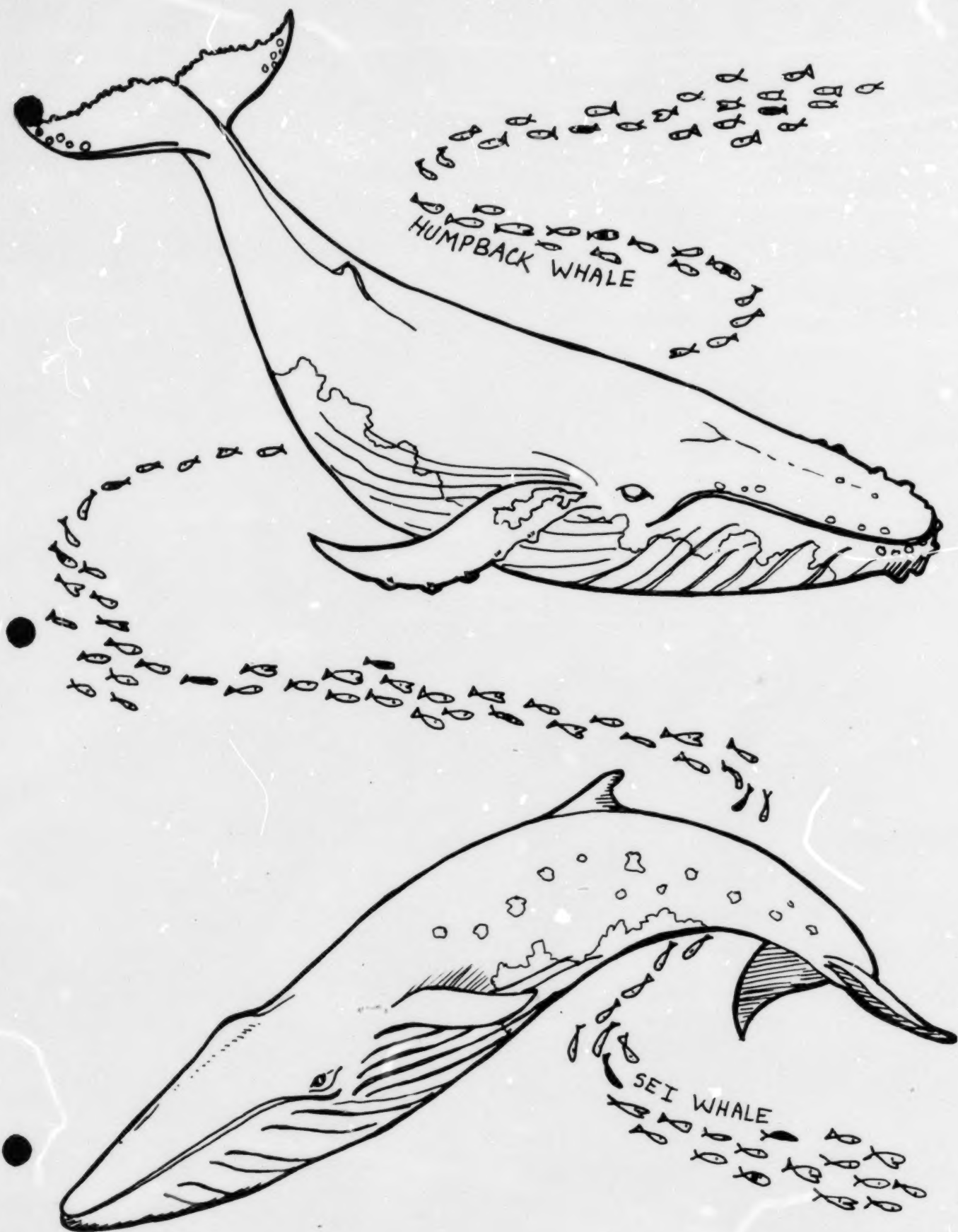
This is the Olive Hairstreak Butterfly. It is brown when its wings are closed, but when opened they are green and orange. This little butterfly is only one inch wide with its wings flat and it has a swift, darting flight. It is found near Red Cedar, the food it eats.

The Red Cedar grows mostly in groves on dry hill-sides. The Olive Hairstreak is in danger because we are clearing away these cedars to plant citrus groves and to build houses.

Columbine

This is the Columbine. It has red and yellow blossoms that hang from a slender stem. The Columbine has five curved petals that point upward to form a crown. This flower grows on slopes and sometimes marshy areas.

The Columbine is endangered because people pick them. They dig them up and plant them in their yards. Many times this wild plant does not grow well in its new home. Many of the places that the Columbine likes to grow are being made into farms and housing developments.



Humpback & Sei Whale

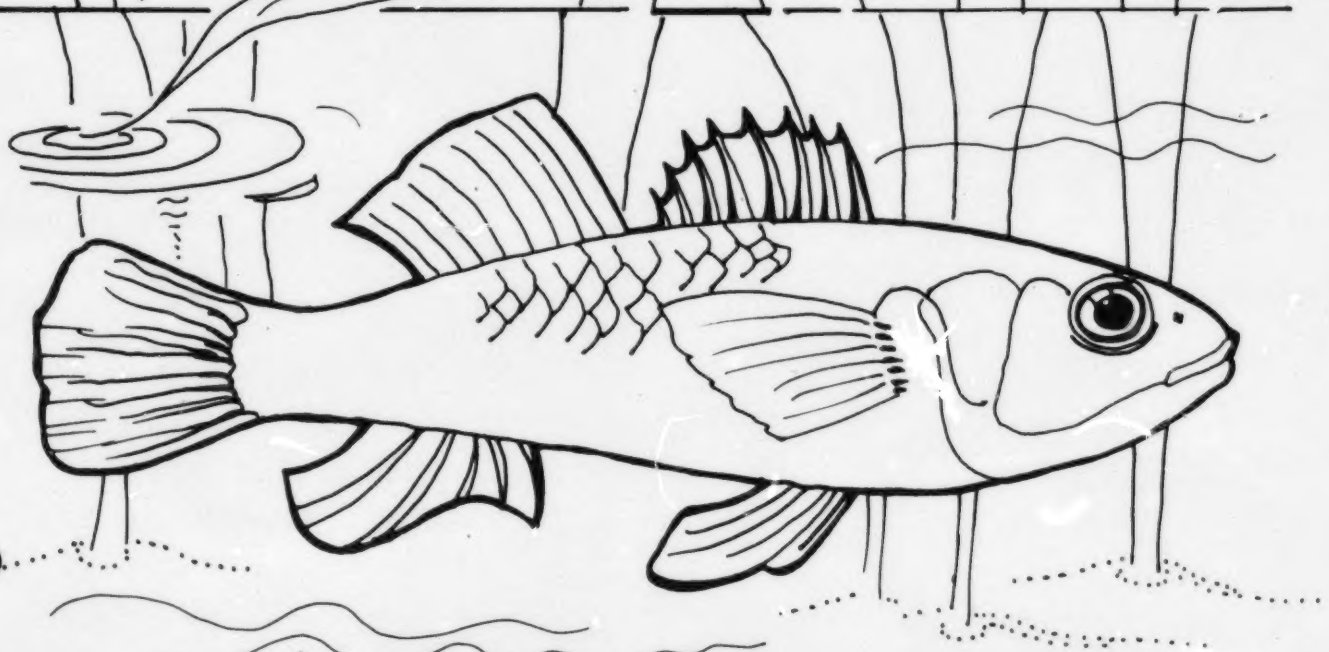
These are the Humpback Whale and the Sei Whale. They are huge mammals that live in the oceans. Bluish-gray is their coloring with white patches sometimes on their sides and belly.

Whales are very smart and playful animals. Their main food is krill, a small shrimp-like animal. Krill is caught in the long fringed teeth of the whale, called baleen.

Whaling is an industry run by people that has caused whales to be in danger over the entire earth. This industry kills thousands of whales every year and the number left is very low. The United States no longer kills whales, but there are a few countries left that still do. Someday, maybe these countries will join us and others, in our efforts to keep the whales from disappearing.



HOGTOWN CREEK DRAGONFLY



OKALOOSA DARTER

Hogtown Creek Dragonfly •

This is the Hogtown Creek Dragonfly. The Hogtown Creek flows through Gainesville, Florida. Many years ago Gainesville was called Hogtown Creek, and this special dragonfly was found all along the creek.

As Gainesville grew into a larger city the course of the creek was changed in order to allow for buildings and roads. The creek was forced to flow through drainage pipes. With no place to lay its eggs the Hogtown Creek Dragonfly may soon disappear from the earth.

Okaloosa Darter

This tiny fish is the Okaloosa Darter. It is two inches long with light spots on its bottom and sides and greenish coloring on its top. The only place the Darter is found is in the sandy-bottomed streams of northwestern Florida. If people disturb the streams where this fish lives either by pollution or dredging, we may well lose the few Okaloosa Darters that are left.

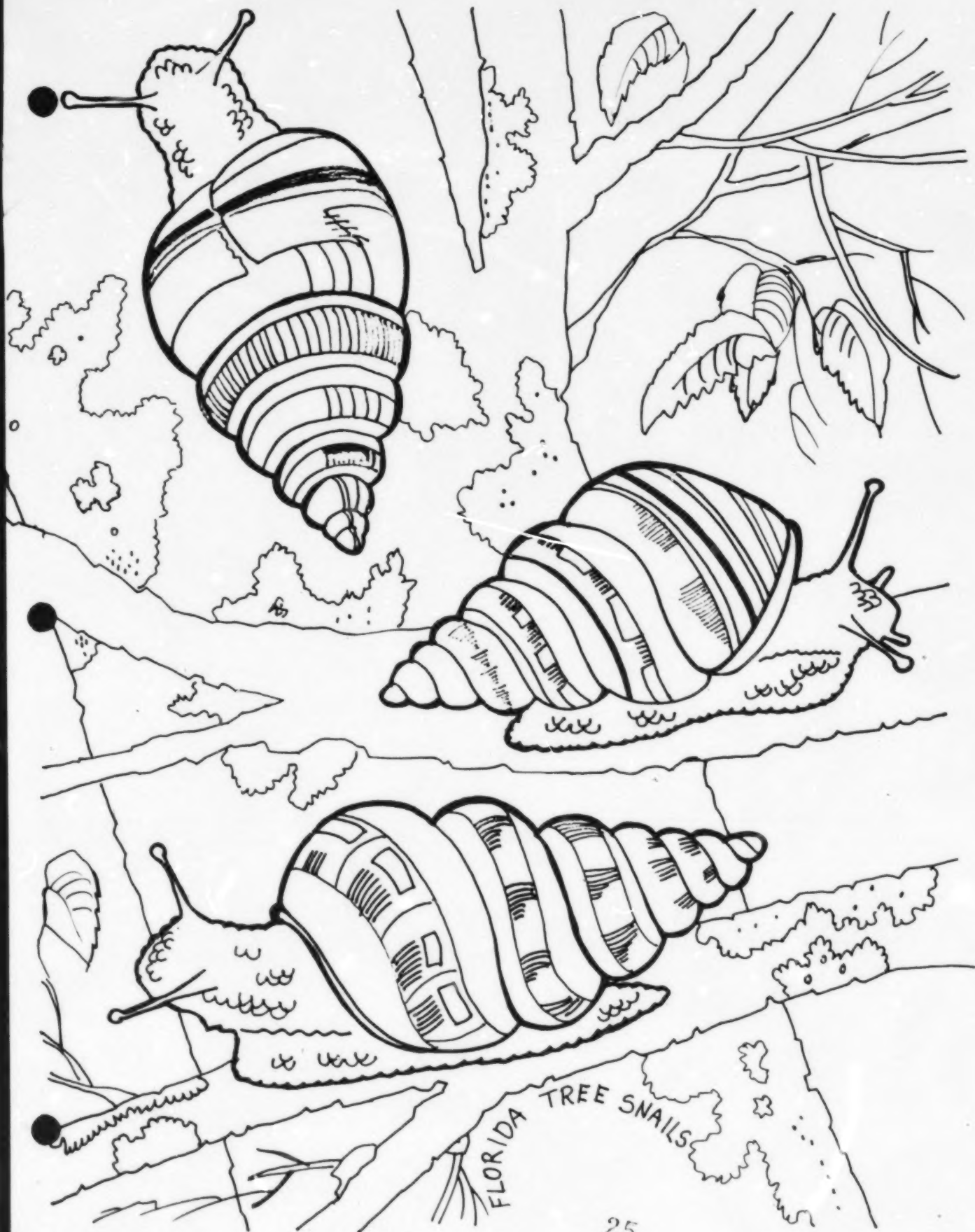


Ivory-billed Woodpecker

This is the Ivory-billed Woodpecker. It has a black and white body with a bright red crest on its head. It is the largest of all woodpeckers and has a loud crow-like call.

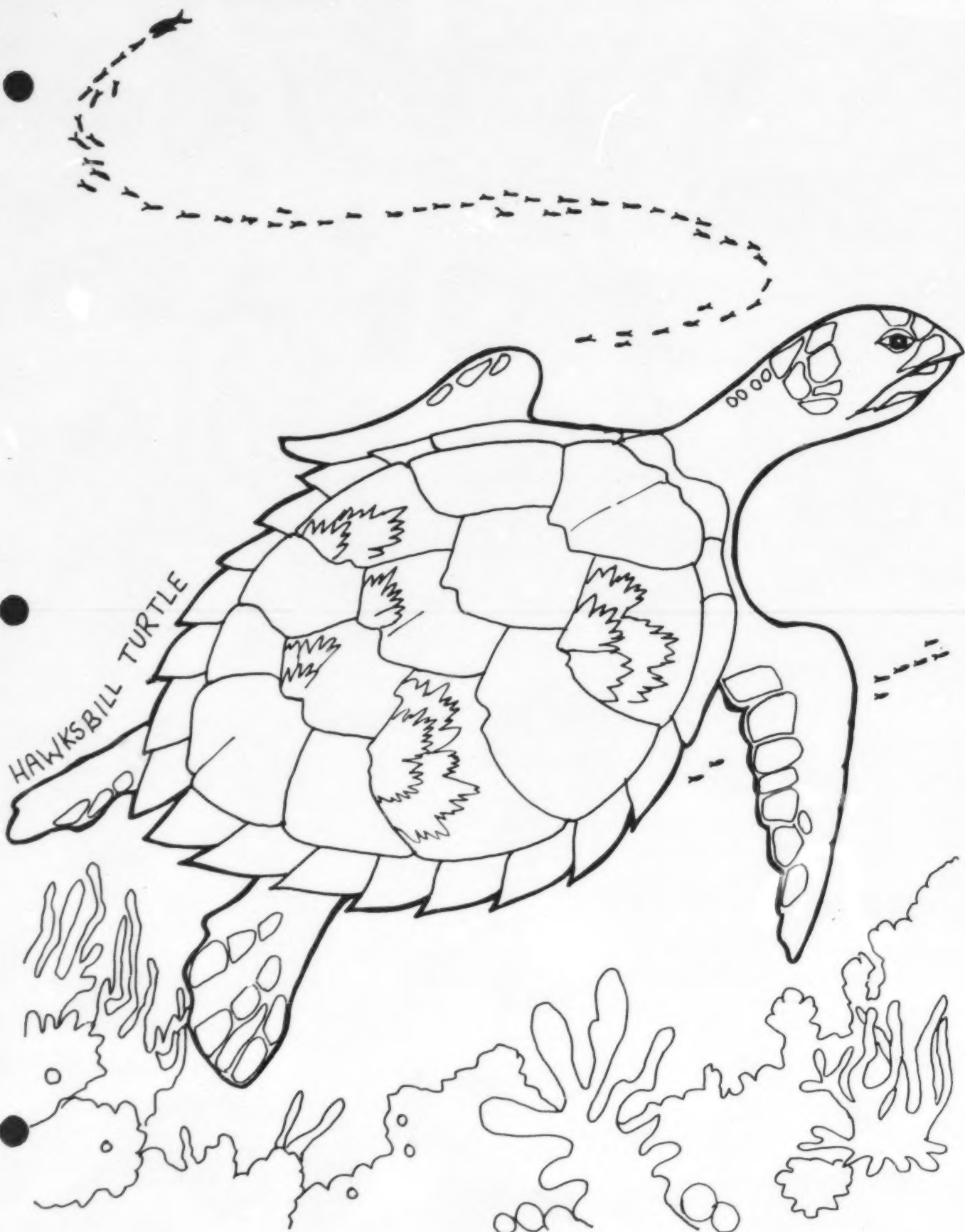
The Ivory-bill lives in hollows of the trunks of large cypress, pine, palm, and maple trees. It eats wood-boring larvae found in dead trees.

There have been no recent sightings of an Ivory-billed Woodpecker, and many people feel it is extinct. This woodpecker will not live anywhere near people. It likes the deep woods and cannot live there if disturbed by us in any way. The spread of people and lumbering practices have driven the Ivory-bill away and there may be only a few, if any, remaining on earth.



Florida Tree Snails

These are Florida Tree Snails. They live in the hammocks of the Everglades and Keys. Each snail has a very colorful and beautifully patterned shell. They crawl about slowly, and eat algae from smooth-barked trees. In each hammock there is only one kind of snail with its own special design on the shell. Sometimes shell collectors burn down the hammocks so that no one else can have any of the beautiful shells. Many times the hammocks are cleared to make room for houses and farms. With no place to live these colorful snails are becoming a rare sight in South Florida



Hawksbill Turtle

This is the Hawksbill Turtle. It is a very large turtle that lives in the sea. The only time it comes onto land is to lay eggs. The female turtle makes a hole on the beach which she digs with her back flippers. Into this nest she deposits her small, round white eggs. She covers them with sand and hurries back to the sea. When the baby turtles hatch they head straight for the water.

The Hawksbill Turtle is in danger. People like to eat turtle eggs. Too many nests are robbed before the baby turtles hatch. The adult turtles are killed for their shells which are polished into tortoise-shell combs and ornaments. People are building houses on the beaches, and the turtles have no place to lay their eggs.



Florida Panther

This is the Florida Panther. It is a large, light brown member of the cat family. It lives in Florida's forests, swamps and scrub areas. It eats hogs, deer, skunks, rabbits, and sometimes raccoons. The panther controls the population of the animals it eats.

There is very little of the Florida wild areas left for the panther to live in. We have built so many houses, roads and buildings, that the panther has been forced to move to smaller and smaller places where there are no people.



SOUTHERN BALD EAGLE

Southern Bald Eagle

This is the Southern Bald Eagle, our nation's official bird and symbol for freedom and courage.

This large eagle is not really bald. It has white feathers on its head and tail with brown feathers covering the rest of its body.

The female Bald Eagle is larger than the male. She lays her 2 hen-sized eggs in their aerie (sounds like "airy"), or nest. The aerie is 6 to 8 feet across and is built in large, high trees. It can become twenty feet high from yearly additions of sticks by the eagle pair.

Fish is the eagles' main diet, although it will sometimes catch snakes and rodents.

Human disturbance, destruction of the places the eagle needs to live and pesticides have

caused it to be endangered. Shooting of this beautiful bird by thoughtless people has lowered its numbers too!

Florida is the last stronghold for the Southern Bald Eagle. Many people have never seen one. If we can become more careful and aware of this beautiful bird, there may be many of them someday for everyone to see.

Many of Florida's plants and animals are in danger of becoming extinct because we are taking away their homes.

We are clearing much of the land in order to build houses, roads, shopping centers, and farms. Thousands of new people move into Florida each month.

In order to save the plants and animals in this book from becoming extinct we must make sure that they have the things they need in order to live.

Most plants and animals find everything they need for life from the land on which they live. This is why we must save the land in order to save the plants and animals.